

Of Interest to Every Woman

Edited by Martha Westover

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The Great Trials of History

TRIAL OF JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY

The name of John Boyle O'Reilly, the sweet singer of Ireland, is familiar to one end of America to the other, and his poem, "In Babemia," is one of the most popular in the English language. O'Reilly was so long identified with our country that he seemed one of us. He adopted America as his home when the tyranny of the British government drove him from his beloved country.

John Boyle O'Reilly was one of the most romantic figures of the past century. He was idolized by his own countrymen and admired and respected by the people who adopted him. He was born in Douth Castle in 1844. Early in life he went to live at Preston, England, where he learned the printer's trade and, for diversion, took to soldiering with the Eleventh Lancashire Rifles.

About this time the famous Fenian movement was beginning to develop. These Fenians were sowing the seeds of revolution in the British army, one-third of whom were Irishmen. O'Reilly thought he could serve his country best by joining the British army, and so he went to Ireland and enlisted in the Tenth Hussars when he was only nineteen years of age.

O'Reilly quickly became a favorite with both officers and men and began interesting his Irish comrades in the Fenian movement. None of the present generation can scarcely realize what this movement meant in 1865, when O'Reilly was arrested. It shook

the British empire. Fully one-third of the men in the British army of 300,000 were in sympathy with the Fenians. These, of course, were Irishmen which the British government had been steadily eradicating in the service since the famine of 1848.

The Fenian movement itself grew out of the failure of the Young Ireland movement in 1848. The hundreds of thousands of Irishmen in America not only gave the movement moral support, but substantial support as well.

The British government watched this movement with great anxiety. They decided it was time for them to act. On the 14th of September, 1865, the blow fell. The Fenian movement was arrested. O'Reilly was looking out of the barracks windows in Dublin on the afternoon of February 12, 1866, when he saw one of his fellow-conspirators arrested. "My turn will be next," he said quietly. His prediction was verified. He was arrested within forty-eight hours. He was conveyed to the Arthur Hill military prison, where he was closely guarded, and pressure was brought to bear upon him to inform against his comrades.

On Wednesday, June 27, on the eve of his twenty-second birthday, his trial by court-martial began in the mess-room of the Eighty-fifth Regiment at Fort Bunker. The charge was "Having at Dublin, in January, 1866, come to a knowledge of an intended mutiny in Her Majesty's forces in Ireland, and not giving information of said intended mutiny to his commanding officer."

The prisoner was defended by Mr. O'Loughlin, and pleaded "not guilty." Captain Whelan, of the Twelfth Regiment, opened the case. A number of Irish spies who had joined the Fenians testified against O'Reilly. He was found guilty. The trial was a farce. Beforehand every effort had been made to induce O'Reilly to inform against his fellows, and having not done so, he received a sentence of death. He was found guilty, and on July 5, 1866, a formal sentence of death was passed upon him. It was only a formality. The same day it was commuted to life imprisonment, and finally to twenty years penal servitude.

On Monday afternoon, September 2, in the Royal Square of the Royal Barracks, in the presence of the Fifth Dragoon Guards and a number of other regiments, O'Reilly had his sentence carried out. He was stripped of his military uniform, clothed in the convict's dress and escorted to Mountjoy prison as convict 2843.

A few days O'Reilly was marched through the streets of Dublin in chains and shipped to England, to Pentonville prison, and from thence to Millbank prison to undergo a term of solitary confinement, preliminary to the severe physical punishment ordained in the sentence.

For attempting to escape O'Reilly was taken from Millbank to Portsmouth prison, and finally to Dartmoor. This was the worst prison in England, and here O'Reilly was compelled to work from morning till night in deep water in the drains of the marsh. Finally he was sent to the penal colony in Australia, where he became such a favorite with the guards that he was allowed unusual privileges. He escaped from Australia on the 18th of February, 1869, on an American vessel flying the Stars and Stripes. He landed in Philadelphia on the 23rd of November, 1869, and the following day took out his first papers of naturalization. From that on he was an American heart and soul.

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Breakfast.
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Ham and Eggs
Cornmeal Griddle Cakes
Coffee

Dinner.
Baked Capon, Stuffed
Potatoes
Celery Salad
Prune and Nut Jelly with Cream
Assorted Cakes

Supper.
Welsh Rarebit
Sandwiches
Preserves
Toasted Wafers
Olives
Orange Cake
Coffee

WORLD OF WOMEN OFFICEHOLDERS

In the Municipal Review for January a long list is given of the women officeholders in the United States, for it appears that at the present moment women are filling every position in a municipality from that of Mayor to police officer, as well as national and State offices. Though the list was a long one, yet since it was compiled many more women have been either elected or appointed to important public places. Even another woman Mayor has been elected, the sixth in the country. Mrs. Clara Larrison, in Trentville, Ore., who won the place by a majority of five over her male competitor.

Thirteen women are city treasurers, all in Western cities.

East Follies Suit.
Town or city women clerks are no longer a novelty in the West, and the innovation is spreading in the Eastern portion of the country. For Mrs. Lillian W. King has been made assistant town clerk and assistant registrar of vital statistics in Nantua, Conn.

The only woman running for office in a recent election in San Francisco, Cal., was Miss Christine Holmberg, who was a candidate for the office of town clerk. Miss Holmberg carried practically every precinct in the city, even that of her male opponent, who was beaten three to one.

Wahkiakum, the smallest county in the State of Washington, has a woman clerk, Miss Mary C. Cooper, whose work is highly complimented for its efficiency in the last bureau of inspection report.

The first woman officeholder in Christian County, Ill., is Mrs. Minnie Patterson, of Keosauqua, who has been elected by the township board as tax collector to succeed her husband, who died recently.

Miss Lucy L. Wilson has been appointed deputy recorder of deeds in Sussex County, Del.

A Legal City Adviser.
In the absence of the city attorney of Butte, Mont., and the illness of the two assistant city attorneys, all the legal business of the city is in the hands of Miss Charlotte McAuley, who is acting as the city legal adviser.

Miss Margaret Gardner is assistant prosecuting attorney of Los Angeles, Cal. She is the only woman in the city who has been appointed to this position.

Cheyenne, Wyo., has adopted the commission form of government, and Miss Bertha Myers, who is known as one of the most expert accountants in the city, has been appointed deputy to the commissioner of finance.

Dr. Katherine Bement Davis has been made commissioner of corrections in New York by the Mayor. She has supervised the Tomb, Backwell's Island, the seven prisons of the State, New York and other kindred institutions. Miss Davis is the first woman to head this city department.

Mrs. Mary Wolfe Dargin has been nominated by President Wilson as register in the Land Office in Colorado.

Miss Margaret C. Fitzgerald, of Ashbourne, Montgomery County, Pa., has been appointed stenographer in the Internal Revenue Office in Washington.

Miss Winifred Stewart is deputy of commission on public lands in Wyoming, one of the most important appointments in the department.

Miss Charlotte Rumboldt is chief of the recreation department of the city government of St. Louis.

Miss Frances Davis is State Librarian in Wyoming.

Hanselweits First.
Miss Barbara Galpin has been appointed a member of the planning board of Summerville, Mass., said to be the first woman so honored in the State.

Miss Julia Larocque, chief of the Federal Children's Bureau, and Miss Helen L. Sumner is the statistical expert in the same bureau.

Mrs. George H. Earle, Mrs. Alexander Laughlin and Dr. Mary N. Wolfe are members of the commission to establish a cottage colony for feeble-minded women on a State reserve in Pennsylvania, appointed by Governor Tener.

The post-office has always employed women, the latest appointments being that of Mrs. Ellen M. Bolles for the postmaster's office at Lumberton, N. C. Mrs. Bolles passed a civil service examination and obtained more than the requisite seventy.

Miss Grace McArron is stenographer for the Houghton County grand jury investigating the copper miners' strike in Michigan.

Miss Kate Barnard is State commissioner of charities and corrections in Oklahoma. Mrs. R. C. McCredie has been appointed on the State board of health in the State of Washington, and is said to be indefatigable and capable. Miss Helen Lynn is superintendent of nurses in the Municipal Hospital of Houston, Tex. Miss Mabel Jarrett is assistant superintendent of the Ossining Hospital at Ossining, N. Y.

A Chicago Winner.
Dr. Sarah Hobson, of Chicago, has been elected editor and secretary of the American Institute of Homeopathy. These were twenty male applicants for the place.

St. Louis, Mo., has two women judges, who are probation officers of the Juvenile Court. Mrs. E. C. Range and Mrs. Catherine Dunn. Their jurisdiction is limited to the cases of girl delinquents, who will no longer be tried in open court, but in a private room, no outsiders being admitted.

The first woman probation officer in Nevada has been appointed to look after the interests of the women and children of Tonopah. Already there has been an improvement in the life of the mining camps, saloons and dance halls have dropped into the two latter at any time, day or night, and sends home minors she may find there.

Be Beautiful

Dress and Conduct When on the Street



Posed by Louise Dresser.

of the Central Congregational Church in Philadelphia.

Women are filling positions on school boards in ever-increasing numbers. A few of the latest appointments are those of Dr. Margaret Schellenberger, who was elected State Commissioner of Education for the elementary schools of California. California is the first State to create a commission to promote the efficiency of the elementary schools.

Mrs. Charlotte Yale has been appointed by Governor Johnson one of the trustees of the new State Normal School of California.

In the Blue Grass Country.
Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart is superintendent of instruction in Roman County, Ky. In two years Mrs. Stewart reduced the number of illiterates in her district from 1,152 to 23, certainly a wonderful record. And Miss Eva Reichardt is State organizer of the School Improvement Association of Arkansas. She has visited every county in the State.

In Delhi, N. Y., Mrs. John C. Stoddard and Mrs. S. F. Abel are members of the school board, and the Delhi Express says they have been more efficient than the men in securing village improvement, for the women "got the things done."

It is interesting to note the activities of women in other countries than our own. Thus Germany employed women police officers long before America and now has them in sixty towns.

Germany Leads.
Germany has just conferred the title of professor on a practicing woman physician, Dr. Rachel Hirsch, of the Charity Hospital, Berlin. There are only three other women who hold the rank of professor in Germany: one is a professor of philosophy at Bonn, another a professor in the State Musical College, a third Professor Lydia Rabinowitch, former assistant of Dr. Koch.

WRITE TO UNCLE SAM: HE ACHES TO TELL YOU

More and more it is coming to be better understood that governments are of and for the people, and that the benefit of the governed. The Department of Agriculture at Washington is of late years taking infinite pains to make itself serviceable to all the workers in the field.

Calling attention to this active and helpful interest of the department in all the affairs of the household in the country, a writer in Suburban Life says:

Have you been wondering why your seeds did not come up? Have you stumped a whole grub to plant in your garden, and how they should be treated? Do you need any assistance in the woman's part of the home—in diet, in food information, in better ways of curing for milk and other foods? Is your automobile club clamoring for better roads, and do you wish to assist in getting them? Write to the Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C.

Although a dweller in the country, you may have recently migrated from the city apartment. Without previous experience in their care, you may come to the possession of a box, a tree, or a shrub, a hedge or a flower bed. Your ambition and enthusiasm may lead you to start a kitchen garden or to keep a few chickens. The Department of Agriculture recognizes the fact that there are many people who, while not reverting

to actual farming, are seeking to establish their homes close to growing things, and it is equally ready to assist these emigrants from the close quarters of the city, to beautify and enjoy their surroundings.

In addition to sending out matter already printed, the department holds at the service of the people some 14,000 employees ready and anxious to answer individual letters and give specific advice to people on how best to manage their agricultural activities. The organization of this vast army of workers is exceedingly interesting. A specialist with a trained staff of assistants stands at the head of each bureau, and under each general head there may be from five to twenty subdivisions. Each carries on a particular phase of the research.

Whether the government has printed a bulletin dealing with the particular subject that interests you, or whether you know the name or number of such a bulletin, a letter or postcard making clear your needs and the way in which you desire help, if addressed simply to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., will at once receive attention. On receipt of your letter of inquiry, it is immediately referred to the bureau or office of the department in which are employed the specialists best fitted to give practical help. These specialists know the particular needs and the requirements in their particular fields, and, if they are in doubt, they have at their service the division of publications, a very complete card index on which is recorded any matter in any of the government publications of the matter that interests you. These specialists, therefore, study all the printed matter available, and if it completely answers your inquiry, they will send you the printed information with added particulars.

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UNITED STATES LEADS IN IRON PRODUCTION

Sir Hugh Bell Admits Points of Superiority Possessed by Other Nations.

BY LA MARQUISE DE FONTENAY.

SIR HUGH BELL, who has just arrived from England, told the Lady Bell, to visit the British ambassador and Lady Spring-Rice, at Washington, is one of those broad-minded and traveled Englishmen who are willing to admit points of superiority possessed by other nations over Great Britain.

"Men," he declares, "are wealth, and since the United States has now a population of over 90,000,000, and Germany a population of over 60,000,000, whereas Great Britain can boast of only 42,000,000, there is a greater consuming power, a greater power of exchange, and consequently greater wealth in America and Germany than in England. He insists that the latter has not been able to take the lead in the world, but argues that there are some forces against which neither people nor governments can fight.

As one of the leading ironmasters of England, Sir Hugh points out that the former Great Britain was the first and most iron producing country on the face of the globe, the rest being nowhere. Now the United States is first, and Germany second. This, he argues, is not due to the fact that the latter means that these other two countries have more resources.

Sir Hugh Bell's wife, Lady Bell, is an aunt of Lady Spring-Rice, as a daughter of Sir Joseph Olliffe, Lady Spring-Rice's mother, the late Lady Lascelles, who died as British ambassador at Berlin, was Lady Bell's elder sister. Their father, Sir Joseph Olliffe, was a clergyman, and of Napoleon III. played a notable role in Paris throughout the reign of that monarch at whose personal instance he was knighted by Queen Victoria, and in conjunction with his intimate friend, the Duke of Norfolk, created the now so popular seaside resort of Deauville. Lady Olliffe was a Miss Cubitt, and belonged to the same family as the now widowed Lady Palmerston, formerly English ambassador at Washington.

The Bells are Northumberland people, although Sir Hugh is lord lieutenant of the North Riding of Yorkshire. He is the second holder of the baronetcy, which was bestowed by Queen Victoria in 1856 upon his father, the late Sir Lottian Bell, who, for the great ironworks to which the family owes its fortunes, Lady Bell is Sir Thomas's second wife, by whom he has a son, who is a clergyman, and two married daughters. It is his son by his first wife, Major Maurice Lottian Bell, of the Yorkshire Regiment, who served in the South African War, who is heir to the baronetcy and to the title, which are situated in Yorkshire.

Has Lord Haldane become a convert to the Roman Catholic Church? The rumor is doing the rounds, and is the latest issue of Vacher's Parliamentary Companion, which has just appeared and which is the oldest standard work of reference of this kind and the value of which is the member of both houses of the national legislature at Westminster, prints, for the first time, Lord Haldane's name in those italics which have always been reserved for the commemoration of the Roman Catholic converts in order to differentiate them from the others. Vacher's has such a reputation for the absolute correctness of its information, and for its amazing freedom from errors of any kind, that it is hardly conceivable that it should have made a mistake in this particular instance.

On the other hand if the rumor of the conversion of Lord Haldane were true, he would, ipso facto, forfeit his place on the woolsack of Lord High Chancellor, and as Keeper of the Great Seal of the Realm; for by the Catholic emancipation act of 1829 it was particularly provided that these offices could not be held by a Roman Catholic, although there is no obstacle to their being held by a Jew, a Moslem or an agnostic. It is a question, even, whether Lord Haldane would in that case be accorded a pension of \$25,000 a year for the remainder of his life, as the Lord High Chancellors are entitled on their retirement from office, even if their tenure has only lasted a few days or hours. The salary of the chancellorship is \$50,000 a year.

There is nothing, however, to prevent a Roman Catholic from becoming Prime Minister of England. But he cannot hold the office of Viceroy of Ireland, or even act in his behalf in the case of the absence of that dignitary from the Emerald Isle.

Some time ago I related in these letters that Pius X. had decided to open the ranks of his Noble Guard to foreigners of birth and breeding, instead of restricting its membership to members of the old Italian aristocracy. Those appointed from now on will receive no pay; and among the first foreigners to join the corps is a young Irishman of the name of Lord Feilding, son of Captain Lord Feilding.

The captain is one of the few surviving veterans of the battle of Mentana, and has filled the office of chamberlain to the present Pontiff, as well as to Pius IX. and Pius XIII. He was but nineteen when, as a Pontifical Zouave, he took part in the battle of Mentana, in 1867, and won the Mentana Cross, afterwards joining the English army, and serving in the Indian Brigade, and in the Royal Irish Rifles, from which he retired with the rank of captain. One of the best known foreign residents of the Eternal City, he has for the last thirty years or more been a familiar figure in the Vatican, and is directly descended from King Feilding, "Albi" Lord of Syddan, who in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries gave large grants of land to the church in Ireland; while another ancestor, Sir Nicholas Feilding, is on record as having fallen in the battle of Thonond, in 1227.

Lord Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England, after having had his conduct in connection with his unfortunate speculative dealings in Marconi shares investigated by a committee of the House of Commons, when he was a member of that chamber as Attorney-General, is now about to undergo, as a peer, another investigation, by a committee of the House of Lords, to which he has recently been elevated.

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The verdict of the committee of the House of Commons was to the effect that both he and Chancellor of the Ex-

chequer Lloyd George, had been guilty in the affair of indiscretion, but not of actual malfeasance in office. This enabled the Prime Minister to advance the then Attorney-General to the office of Lord Chief Justice, on the retirement of Lord Alverstone.

The committee of investigation appointed by the House of Lords is a much more serious affair. It is composed not of partisan members of the House of Commons, but exclusively of those members of the House of Lords who have either held, or still hold, high judicial office, as Lords Justices of Appeal. Including Lord Loreburn, the former Liberal Lord High Chancellor, they constitute in all judicial matters the highest tribunal of the realm, and, while they are not sitting in this particular case as a court of justice, yet their decision will have all the weight of that tribunal.

If the committee has been appointed, it is primarily for the purpose of investigating the conduct of Lord Murray in connection with the Marconi speculation scandal; Lord Murray having only lately returned to England, after a prolonged absence in South America. Lord Reading being the only other member of the House of Lords implicated in the affair, will necessarily have his conduct investigated at the same time, and if the committee reports against him, it is quite on the cards that his impeachment may follow, with a view to his removal from the bench. (Copyright, 1914, by the Brentwood Company.)

FAILS TO SECURE RECOGNITION

Lady's Own Friends Assert Could Not Recognize Her When Brought Face to Face

Arlitts, Va.—Mrs. D. J. Bowen, of this town, makes the following statement: "For 29 years I suffered with womanly troubles, and although I tried different treatments, I did not get any relief.

I was unable to look after any of my work, and my friends thought I could not get well.

Finally, I began to take Cardul, the woman's tonic, and I hadn't taken one-third of the first bottle before I could notice its good effects.

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My daughter is using Cardul, and she says it is a fine medicine. I also have a number of lady friends taking it, since they found out how it helped me.

Whenever I feel a little fatigued after a day's extra hard work I just take a dose of Cardul and am all right.

I can't say too much for Cardul. Thousands of women who now suffer from womanly troubles could be relieved and benefited by following Mrs. Bowen's example.

Are you of this number? If so, try Cardul to-day. It cannot harm you, and is almost sure to do you good.

At the nearest drug store.

N. B.—Write to: Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., for special instructions and 64-page book, "How to Treat Women," sent in plain wrapper, on request.—Advertisement.

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